

JavaScript - The Number Object

The **Number** object represents numerical data, either integers or floating-point numbers. In general, you do not need to worry about **Number** objects because the browser automatically converts number literals to instances of the number class.

Syntax

The syntax for creating a **number** object is as follows –

```
var val = new Number(number);
```

In the place of number, if you provide any non-number argument, then the argument cannot be converted into a number, it returns **NaN** (Not-a-Number).

Number Properties

Here is a list of each property and their description.

Sr.No.	Property & Description
1	<u>MAX_VALUE</u> The largest possible value a number in JavaScript can have 1.7976931348623157E+308
2	<u>MIN_VALUE</u> The smallest possible value a number in JavaScript can have 5E-324
3	<u>NaN</u> Equal to a value that is not a number.
4	<u>NEGATIVE_INFINITY</u> A value that is less than MIN_VALUE.
5	<u>POSITIVE_INFINITY</u> A value that is greater than MAX_VALUE
6	<u>prototype</u> A static property of the Number object. Use the prototype property to assign new properties and methods to the Number object in the current document
7	<u>constructor</u> Returns the function that created this object's instance. By default this is the Number object.

In the following sections, we will take a few examples to demonstrate the properties of Number.

Number Methods

The Number object contains only the default methods that are a part of every object's definition.

Sr.No.	Method & Description
1	<u>toExponential()</u> Forces a number to display in exponential notation, even if the number is in the range in which JavaScript normally uses standard notation.
2	<u>toFixed()</u> Formats a number with a specific number of digits to the right of the decimal.
3	<u>toLocaleString()</u> Returns a string value version of the current number in a format that may vary according to a browser's local settings.
4	<u>toPrecision()</u> Defines how many total digits (including digits to the left and right of the decimal) to display of a number.
5	<u>toString()</u> Returns the string representation of the number's value.
6	<u>valueOf()</u> Returns the number's value.

In the following sections, we will have a few examples to explain the methods of Number.